Title

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abbrev( ) — Abbreviate strings

Description Syntax Conformability Diagnostics Also see

Description

`abbrev(`*s*`,` *n*`)` returns *s* abbreviated to *n* display columns. Usually, this means it will be abbreviated to *n* characters, but if *s* contains characters requiring more than one display column, such as Chinese, Japanese, and Korean (CJK), *s* will be abbreviated such that it does not exceed *n* display columns.

1. *n* is the abbreviation length and is assumed to contain integer values in the range 5, 6, ..., 32.
2. If *s* contains a period, `.`, and $n < 8$, then the value *n* defaults to 8. Otherwise, if $n < 5$, then *n* defaults to 5.
3. If *n* is missing, the entire string (up to the first binary 0) is returned.

If there is a binary 0 in *s*, the abbreviation is derived from the beginning of the string up to but not including the binary 0.

When arguments are not scalar, `abbrev()` returns element-by-element results.

Syntax

string matrix `abbrev(`*string matrix s*`,` *real matrix n*`)`

Conformability

`abbrev(`*s*`,` *n*`)`:

s:	$r_1 \times c_1$
n:	$r_2 \times c_2$; *s* and *n* r-conformable
result:	$\max(r_1, r_2) \times \max(c_1, c_2)$

Diagnostics

`abbrev()` returns `""` if *s* is `""`. `abbrev()` aborts with error if *s* is not a string.

Also see

[M-4] **string** — String manipulation functions